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Inventor: the same as the applicant
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[Title in German of the object of the invention:]
Magnetfolienbahn

MAGNETIC FOIL SHEET

(54) A magnetic foil sheet consists of a central "magnetic rubber" layer, having permanent magnets, which are differently magnetized along the length, and two contiguous or adjacent layers, which contain paramagnetic material, e.g., copper particles and zinc particles, by means of which the magnetic field is distorted, and field vectors, having different direction, are formed, The outer covering on both sides takes place by means of covering layers [coatings], which contain salts in solution, as a result of which there are formed elementary

[elemental or fundamental] elements. The magnetic foil sheet is particularly suitable for therapeutic treatment in the human medicine.

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PATENT CLAIMS

1. Magnetic foil sheet, consisting of a flexible plastic matrix, in which there are embedded highly coercive magnetic particles, c h a r a c t e r i z e d   i n   t h a t the magnetic particles, are polarized in one direction, and are magnetized to different strength, and that a direct-current electric direct-current field is combined with the magnetic field, whereby galvanic elementary [elemental or fundamental] elements, whose metals (e.g., Zn Cu) are contained in a layer (12), while the electrolyte is contained in a different layer (13), are formed.

2. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the resulting flux density of the magnetic field continuously or gradually changes in one direction (Fig. 2).

3. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claims 1 and 2, characterized in that the magnetic density alternatingly increases or decreases in the direction of a dimension.

4. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claims 1 thru 3, characterized in that in its capacity as composite or laminated body it consists of five [sic] layers (10, 12, 13) of which only the central layer (10) contains permanent magnetic particles (14) (Fig. 1).

5. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that the flexible plastic matrix foil (10), provided with the magnetic particles (14), is covered or coated on both sides by a flexible diamagnetically and electromagnetically acting layer (12).

6. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the two layers (12) carry diamagnetic particles (16), embedded in a matrix, which diamagnetic particles together with an electrolyte (e.g., $NCl + H_2O$) in the outer layers (13) form the galvanic elementary [elemental or fundamental] elements.

7. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the diamagnetic particles (16) consist of copper and zinc, and that the electrolyte consists of sodium chloride and water.

8. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claims 1 thru 7, characterized in that the variable magnetic field, which is being emitted out of the central layer (10) is deviated in its

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...ction, amplified and attenuated (Fig. 3) by means of the adjacent diamagnetic layers (12).

9. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claims 1 thru 7, characterized in that a multiple number of small galvanic elements is provided inside the layers.

10. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claims 1 thru 9, characterized in that the elements form a multiple number of molecular ring-type currents, which produce an energy status

$$Ep = K \frac{0.9738 \ Na^2}{a}$$

11. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claims 1 thru 4, characterized in that on each side, yet another photoelectric mineral-metal plane is located above the diamagnetic and electrogalvanic plane.

12. Magnetic foil sheet, as claimed in claim 11, characterized in that this layer consists of the "Schüssler's nutrient salts", in the potentiation D6.

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Magnetic Foil Sheet

The invention pertains to an auxiliary means in the form of a sheet foil, which is suitable for biophysical therapy according

...essor Vincent. At the same time, a static, variable,
...ogenic magnetic field is sued in accordance with the
...ention as information carrier for embedded mineral substances.
...this connection, the point at issue pertains to the nutrient
salts, which according to Dr. [Wilhelm Heinrich] Schüssler
[(1828-1891)] are existing in the blood, thus, in particular
calcium, iron, potassium, magnesium, sodium, copper and zinc.
These trace elements are available as fluorate, phosphoric and
sulfur compounds, and with aforementioned elements form the
twelve nutrient salts of the blood.

Each chemical elements can be physically detected by means
of an individual optical spectrum (Kirchhoff, Bunsen). Not only
the various atoms but also the molecules have characteristic
spectra. In absolutely defined frequencies, these objects emit
and absorb magnetic radiation. Moreover, it is known that the
electromagnetic field of the light waves can emit electrons out
of a metal surface whereby the issue under consideration does not
pertain to the effect of the intensity but exceedingly pertain to
the effect of the frequency (photoelectric equation of A.
Einstein). The kinetic energy, converted in doing so, increases
proportionally to the frequency).

These physical bases are the point of departure of the
invention. Light as well as geophysical irradiation, expressed as
frequency, emit electrons out of the magnet-energy stripes of the
foil sheet, and transport those electrons by means of the

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ect-current field or constant field of the concentrically

arranged static magnetic field of the foil sheet in the form of a

specific oscillation. However, this oscillation is specific for

the corresponding chemical molecules of the trace elements in the

magnet-energy stripes. However, energy, mass, frequency and wave

number or repetency are interrelated by way of the constants h

(Planck's quantum of action or Planck's constant*) [*Translator's

note: h = $6.6260755 \times 10^{-34}$ J.s] and c (the velocity of light).

Therefore, a short-path energy transfer takes place. This energy

transfer triggers reactions in biological systems. Because of the

fact that cellular membranes [plasma membranes] of biologic

systems react upon smallest energy potentials, the identified

reactions to the magnetic-field application (professor Glombeck,

Dr. Hauss and Dr. Berner, Russmann, M.D., and others) may

physically be clarified.

From the standpoint of biology, there exists a retroaction

or reciprocal effect between biological systems and a

biologically active mass. At the same time, there is no room left

for doubt that "Biologic systems interact and communicate by

means of photons", whereby only the electromagnetic oscillation

can come into consideration in its capacity as interconnection or

interlinking.

The interconnection neutron/proton is ruled out because it

does not transcend the nuclear dimension.

In contradistinction to this, electromagnetic forces are

long-trajectory ones so that a large frequency band [waveband]

transmit or communicate pieces of biologic information as wave lengths or frequency.

However, biological systems have the advantage to carry out the resonance tuning from $< 10^1$ to $< 10^{15}$ Herz, and to filter out required frequencies. Because the effect of substances, thus also of medicinal drugs or preparations, exclusively depends upon their electromagnetic oscillation - reference was made to the interconnection mass-energy-frequency at the outset - it is therefore possible by means of this invention to transfer the information content of the embedded substances. In that case, the biological system itself is in a state to filter out "the required" by means of the resonance (professor Vincent, F. Morell, M.D.).

The galvanic elements provided in accordance with the invention generate a multiple number of small ring-types of currents, and, because of the fact that they are located above the ferromagnetic layer, thus in a non-homogeneous magnetic field, they again generate magnetic fields, which, however, are alternating or pulsating fields, because the field, contingent upon the velocity of the Cu, Zn, is $NaCl + H_2O$ electrons [sic].

In the outer layers, provided in accordance with the invention, there are located the so-called Schüssler's nutrient salts".

As a result of the existence of the universally existing cosmic rays - also light - the photoelectric effect is produced, as a result of which electrons are knocked out of a metal

...face. This effect is amplified as a result of the electromagnetic oscillation of the inner layer. At the same time, the kinetic energy is dependent upon the frequency. Thus, by means of the foil sheet, a static magnetic field as well as matter, having defined specific oscillations, is delivered to the organism.

The opposite way, namely the use of endogenic* oscillations [*Translator's note: i.e. oscillations produced within the body] oscillations, can be utilized in the case of the medicinal drug testing, according to [the method of] Dr. Franz Morell.

The set objective of the combined magnetic-field and homeopathic energy therapy is achieved by means of a magnetic foil sheet, of the type, specified in the characteristic part of patent claim 1.

Additional functional designs of the invention ensue from the subclaims.

Exemplified embodiments of the invention are described by means of the drawing, wherein

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section of a magnetic foil sheet, designed in accordance with the invention, on a scale of 5:1,

Fig. 2 shows the magnetic field of the central layer, as depicted in Fig. 1, without the influence of the outer covering layers,

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic representation of the resulting field of the magnetic foil sheet, consisting of central layer and adjacent covering layers,

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Fig. 4 is a functional illustration of a ring, through which current has flowed, in non-homogeneous magnetic field of the layers 12.

According to the exemplified embodiment, represented in Fig. 1, the magnetic foil sheet in accordance with the invention consists of a multiple number of layers 10, 12 and 13. The central layer 10 consists of "magnetic rubber", i.e. a layer of plastic, having an embedded ferrite magnet 14.

Both layers 12, adjacent on both sides to the central layer 10, contain diamagnetic materials, bonded in caoutchouc* [*Translator's note: i.e. crude rubber. Also known as India rubber or raw (natural) rubber, in accordance with ISO 248 (UN International Standardization Organization standard 248)], preferably particle 16 of copper and zinc. These particles influence the magnetic field, emanating from the central layer 10.

The magnetic central layer 10 is diagrammatically represented in Fig. 2, and on both sides of this layer, there is applied the strength or field intensity, which - in the example thus represented - has a curvilinear shape 18, consisting of semicircles, adjacent one to another. Instead of this, the field can also change over the length of the foil sheet (or also over the width of the foil sheet) sinusoidally or following another mathematical curvilinear locus or shape.

Fig. 2 shows the field without the influence of the layers 12. The influence of these covering layers is diagrammatically represented in Fig. 3. On the spot 20, there occurs an

amplification, while on the spot 22, there takes place an attenuation or thinning. As a result of the diffraction or deflection of the magnetic lines of force [lines of induction] as a consequence of the thinning and compaction due to the diamagnetic substances in the layers 12, different angles of emission [exit angles] (vectors) of the resultant force field are produced. It turned out that as a result of this, particularly favorable results can be achieved.

In the case of an exemplified embodiment, a "magnetic rubber" stripe, having a density of 2.80 to 3.95 g/cm^3 was used as a continuous or reel-type [web] article. The magnetization was carried out in such a way that a magnetic remanence of 0.1 to 500 mT was produced. to this end, there was a magnetization current in the range from 0.1 to 1,800 kA.

The material thickness of the sheet constituted 0.5 to 4 mm.

The outer layers 13 contain an electrolyte in liquid or preferably of slurry or pulpy consistency, somewhat like the one, used in dry batteries. With the zinc and copper of the layers 12, these electrolytes, e.g., $NaCl + H_2O$, form galvanic elements in the form of statistically distributed elementary [elemental or fundamental] elements. These elemental or fundamental elements can also be formed in a layer, while the diamagnetic layer is combined with the electrolyte layer. The outer layers 13 can also contain photoelectric metals and/or a solution of Schüssler's nutrient salts. The said solution consists of calcium fluor alum* [sic!], calcium phosphoricum [sic] {calcium phosphate], [ferrum

icum [iron phosphate], kalium chlorentum [potassium

_de?],kalium phosphoricum [potassium phosphate], kalium

ic um [potassium sulfate], magnesium phosphoricum [magnesium

phosphate], sodium murialicum [sic] [???], natrium phosphoricum

[sodium phosphate], natrium sulfate [disodium tetraoxosulfate

{IUPAC nomenclature}, silica, calcium sulforicum [calcium

sulfate] *****.[***** Translator's note: Fluoraluminum in German

is aluminum fluoride. The inventor/applicant has a tendency to

use Latin words instead of German words. Thus, the compound

"Calciumfluoralum" is not listed in the major German chemical

encyclopedias and handbooks. Neither are the rest of the

compounds, listed above and enumerated in Latin language].

The elementary or fundamental elements thus formed, are

based on potential drops of the electromotive series between

copper and zinc. Sodium chloride in aqueous solution is available

as electrolyte in the layer.The field is developed in accordance

with the system of the spheroidal-symmetrical charge

distribution, pursuant to the equation of the Claus[ius] law of

the electrostatics. There originates a multiple number of

molecular ring-type currents, which produce an energy status

$$Ep = K \frac{0.9738\ Na^2}{a}\ .$$

... molecules behave like a rin...

...wed, in an non-homogeneous magnet

...quation yields the force upon a dipole ...

$$F = \pi r^2 1 \ \frac{\delta B_2}{\delta Z}$$ (Fig. 4)

Of interest for the invention are first of all the frequencies originating therefrom. These are produced from the possibility for conversion of energy into wave number [repetency], respectively from the possibility to convert frequency into energy.

Above the layers for the magnetic and electrogalvanic planes, there can still also be arranged, on one or on both sides, photoelectric mineral-metal planes, which also can contain the Schüssler's nutrient salts.